

GAM

he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

GALLOPER. *n. f.* [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Martin. Husb.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To **GALLOW.** *v. a.* [azelpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wand'ring of the dark,

And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

It is worth then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasse* and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

GALLOW. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by *Gallows*.] more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Galgæ*, Gothick; *galga*, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *galvus*, *flacca*, Latin; others from *Γαλ* high; others from *gallus*, Welsh, power; but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *azelpan*, the gallowes being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowes*. *Shakef. Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallow* were on land,

This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected.

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the *gallows*.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallow* too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWFREE. *adj.* [gallow and free.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent,

And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [gallow and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBADE. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash; **GAMBADE.** *n. f.* boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambades* once a week.

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for game or gamester.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy; of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To **GAMBOL.** *v. n.* [gambol, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frolic; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

GAM

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,

Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood

Gambol around him in the wat'ry ways,

And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Peje.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madnes

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,

And I the matter will record, which madnes

Would gambol from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GAMBOLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols.

GAMBOLE. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's gambrel, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Greiv.*

GAME. *n. f.* [gama, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game. *Shakef.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,

And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game. *Fai. Qu.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,

On my refusal, to distress me more;

Or make a game of my calamities. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,

And play the game into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,

Under the colour of his usual game,

He shall here find his friends with horse and men,

To set him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame

Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,

With all the myst'ries of that game. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a company of bustards and cranes.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his game,

With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse

Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of game springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fable, Prefac.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear

At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;

I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,

At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:

Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,

And makes his trembling slaves the royal game. *Peje.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when entering the Olympick game,

With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To **GAME.** *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money:

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GAMMECOCK. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch game-eggs under birds of prey,

To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GAMMEKEEPER. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME.

GAM

GAMESOME. *adj.* [from game.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet gamesome, kept one end with *Sidney.*

Colma.

I am not gamesome; I do lack some part

Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakef. Jul. Cæsar.*

The gamesome wind among her tresses play,

And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like gamesome mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This gamesome humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GAMESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from gamesome.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY. *adv.* [from gamesome.] Merrily.

GAMMASTER. *n. f.* [from game.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a gamster from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A gamster, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamsters for whole patrimonies play;

The steward brings the deeds, which must convey

The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common gamster, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her

slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims relate,

That fill a female gamster's pate;

What agony of soul she feels

To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,

The gentler gamster is the soonest winner. *Shakef. Hen. V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a gamster sees always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which fetters business.

3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry gamster,

My lord Sands. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common gamster to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GAMMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The

compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GAMMON. *n. f.* [gambone, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:

A rusty gammon of some seven years old. *Dryden's Jew. Sat.*

Gammors, that give a relish to the taste,

And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,

That ere the first is out, the second flinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,

In thunder leaping from the box, awake

The founding gammon. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GAMUT. *n. f.* [gama, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,

To learn the order of my fingering,

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you gamut in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the gamut some musicians make

A perfect song, others will undertake,

By the same gamut chang'd, to equal it:

Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a seuge expire. *Addison.*

GAN, for began, from 'gin for begin.

The noble knight 'gan feel

His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To **GANCH.** *v. a.* [ganciare, from gancio, a hook, Italian; ganche, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks

by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Poecanius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis

Gemunt onulis, vel fude trans finum

Luclantur acia, pendulive

Sanguineis luclantur in unges. *Muse Angl.*

GANDER. *n. f.* [gandpa, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the gander. *Camden's Rem.*

One gander will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **GANG.** *v. n.* [gangan, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except

ludicrously.

But let them gang alone,

As they have brewed, so let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

GAO

Your haunting beaus gang with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack,

a conspiracy against me. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a gang of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the gang,

He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GANGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Airieu 11th.*

GANGLION. *n. f.* [γανγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous

and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relieves, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Bonefitters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a ganglion, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wifeman.*

GANGRENE. *n. f.* [gangrene, Fr. gangrena, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrenes, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lover, as we gangrenes stay,

By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a gangrene. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is fettered with the passions, the gangrene is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. a.* [gangrene, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,